indubitably true:—
are the Confederate bonds like the army of
""Bocanae they are despised alike by gods
set men, and will soon be swallowed up in the

martyrs does not drown then their vitality is great, and their desperate owners may have faith that their redeemer liveth.

I understand that the creditors of Dixie's land are greatly dissatisfied to find that the successful lean brought no redemption to their claims. One large house (Isaac Campbell & Co.) swallowed up almost one-half the net proceeds of the swindle. It was only equal to two small worms for a near full of hungry bawks.

There is not a day passes now but the newspapers are appealing to the feeling of self-preservation of the nation of shopkeepers to stop the fitting out of armed vessels to croise against American commerce before it basses into a procedent that shall react spon them with terrible force whonever they happen to be engaged in war. As they are at war about two-thirds of the time with some Fower or other, the reflection is well worthy of consideration.

Every day now makes our cause stronger here, and sends a chilling breeze to the heart of the confederacy.

A successful season of English opera, under Harrison and Pyne, has just been closed at the Covent Garden; and Air. Gye is about to cummerce with the Italian opera. The house during the winter have been usually good and the management and performances popular.

Mr. Dion Boucicault is going to make a revolution in London theatricals, and a revolution that has long been needed. He has formed a joint stock company that has purchased the Royal Westiminster (Astely's), which he is now carrying on, and they are also to build a model theatre in the Haymarket, close by her Majesty's. This theatre is the have all the American improvements. It will be well inched, well ventilated, have broad staircases and places of exit and entrance, and will have none of these amonging taxes so common in all the theatres hone of these amounts is and places, and the extra charge for seats secured in the daytine. And when a person engages a seat and plays for it, it will be kept for him during the entire evening, and not be sold again to another simply becau

boards four number inghts, without any di-forms popularity, but to give Mr. Sothern an ity to recruit himself by a little rustleation. "ptian Hall has been epened for several months fround Yates and Mr. Ha old Power (son of Ty-tha a centeratument something on the model of in by the late Mr. Aibert Smith. They have managed, and very pleasant and popular.

Panis, April 3, 1862. War News from America-Copperheads and Secs. non its in Bad Spirits—The Ministerial Crime—The Po-lish Insurrection—A King for the Greeks at Last—Rich sert Service for the Pacha of Egypt-Concert by an

general good news from America has imparted a ore cheerful feeling among loyal men, and made copper-ads and secessionists look glum and gloomy. The cordial ment in its determined effort to put down the rebellion has sorely disappointed the "secosh" gentlemen who con-gregate in the cate of the Grand Hotel, and at the reading of one of the American bankers, and I have not seen a year past lock so downbearted as they do erference; nothing of the kind on which they can hang a he blockade of some one of the Southern ports, we feel d," and, what is of great personal importance to an three francs to the dollar for our drafts.

in a state of turmoil, and the Bourse in a most , bas been at length satisfactorily terminated, and M. artment, while his antigonist, M. Mague, has been per aitted to resign, and his wounded feelings assuaged by a appointment as member of the Privy Council, with the nug salary of 100,600 trance a year that he enjoyed as inister without portfolio.

salary of 100,000 tranes a year that he enjoyed as ter without portfolio.

er since M. Fould was called by the Emperor to the sol of the finances there has been no particular love between him and M. Magne, whom he replaced, and received upon his renifing the appointment of lister without portfolio," his department being the ort of the financial measures of the government bethe Senate and the (orps Legislatif. A wide differof opinion has existed between him and M. Fould at the subject of "suppiementary credits," and is transfers of manney in the treasury, appropried to one fund, to another, M. Fould opposing M. Magne sustaining them. This important difference sting, o, course the minister with portfolio, and in a recent retily sustain the minister with portfolio, and in a recent custom in the Corps Legislatif arising out of the Mexicustry. oxisting, of course the minister without portfolio could not beartily sustain the minister with portfolio, and in a recent discussion in the Corps Legislatif arising out of the Mexi-can question, they found themselves in epon opposition, On Sunday last an article appeared in the Journal des Debats criticising M. Magne's positions severely. The result was a communique from the director of the press in the Department of the Interior. M. Fould thereupon sent in his resignation, and the Bourse went down forty rentimes.

smperor refused to accept it, and then M. Fould upon the resignation of M. Magne. The Emperor and M. Fould remains, and the Bourse has gone in to its normal condition. No appointment of without portfolio is made in place of M. Magne, said that this system of double sets of ministe to act and the other to speak—will probably shed.

blished.

Found is known to have been opposed from the first Moxican expedition and the expenditures consethereupon, and during the interviews he has had the Emperor since the late ministerial crisis como it is understood that his Majesty and the Minister come to a sort of compromise, by which the latter and his most carnest assistance in helping the Emout of the bad position in which he has placed him a Mexica. If, however, the news is true which is self in Mexico. If, however, the news is true which is reported here now—that the French government has sent out orders to take possession of silver mines in various parts of Moxico, in order to insure the indemnification of France for the expense to which it has been in the vain endeavor to give the Mexicans a "stable government"—many millions more will probably be expended before the Emperor awakes from his dream of conquest in the North American continent.

Emperor awakes from his dream of conquest in the North American continent.

So far as any more serious fighting is concerned, the Polish insurrection is considered as ended. There has never been the slightest probability of success attending the effort without foreign aid, which Poland expected from France and England. Eagland has not been disposed to render it, and the Emperor, pursuing his usual policy of speaking "the word of promise to the ear" and breaking "the toth hope," has kept the Poles in hope of assistance until their forces and spirits are exhausted, and they ree that it is useless to struggle longer. Single handed and alone against the armed hosts of Russia, what diplomacy will do for them now is involved in as much doubt as ever.

At length the Greeks have found a king fact.

doubt as ever.

At length the Greeks have found a king, and one to whom neither France, England nor Russia objects. Primce William of Deumark, who has been chosen by the Assembly of Athens as the future sovereign of the Greeks, is seventeen years and three months old. He is the cousin of King Frederic the Seventh of Deumark, and brother to the Prince Christian of Giuesbourg, who is the heir presumptive to the throne of Deumark. The new King of the Greeks resumes his right to the throne of Deumark, and slae has the benefit of a provision in the Greek constitution which does not require that the sovereign shall become a Greek in religion, but does require that his children shall do so.

I saw yesterday at the rouns of the manufacturer, M. Falizo, a dessert service which he has just made for the Pacha of Egypt. It consists of twelve gold plates, richly inlaid with diamonds, costing 60,000 francs each; its small wine glasses at 18,000 each, and a dozen spoons and forks at 6,000 france sach. The plates and champagne glasses each contain more than a thousand diamonds.

This is Good Friday, and all the world of Paris flocks to day to the churches, where solemn services are performed. The weather is delightful and unusually warm for this season, the thermometer being at sixty-three Fahrenheit.

Mr. Wheat, from New Orleans, a brother of the late

for this season, the thermometer being at sixty-three Fahrenheit.

Mr. Wheat, from New Orleans, a brother of the late General Wheat, and a pianist of considerable merit, gave a concert on Tuesday evening last at the Salle Herz, in connection with Mr. Rose, a violinist. There was quite a "seacession" demonstration on the occasion, the "ambas-sador" and his family being present, and a considerable number of lesser lights who revolve in the "secosh" circle, and many of whom are kept in Paris by a press of circumstances which prevents them from returning to their belowed South. May the time be not far distant when they can go back, and find peace and plenty reigning where discord and misery rule triumphant.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

Benus, April 3, 1863. Berlin, April 3, 1863.

Reaction of the War in America on the Politics of EuropeMagnitations Between France and England—The Restoration of Poland—Alleged Project of Louis Napoleon—
Remarks on His Character and Policy, dc.

By a strange concatenation of circumstances, the issue

of the Polish question depends in a great measure on the course of events in America. If the troubles on on the course of events in America. If the troubles on your side of the Atlantic and the cotton famine in France should continue, the action of Louis Napoleon will be paralyzed, and he will be compelled, notes: colons, to refrain from everything that may add to the complications of European politics. Thus, it may be truly said that war is America. that may add to the complications of European politics. Thus, it may be truly said that war in America involves peace in Europe, and vice verse. The French involves peace in Europe, and vice verse. The French involves peace in Europe, and vice verse. The French involves peace in Europe, and vice verse. The French involves peace in Europe, and vice verse. The French involves peace in Europe, and vice verse. The French involves peace in Europe, and vice verse verse in Europe, and vice verse ve

fore the next harvest; that in the meanwhile one of the liligerent parties in America might succeed in striking a cisive blow, or that the friends of peace at the North decisive blow, or that the friends of peace at the North might gain the upper hand and force the White House to agree to a compromise without the interference of foreign Powers. If by the middle of summer the prospects of the harvest should appear unsatisfactory, the import of cotton from India prove insufficient, and the interests of Great Britain imperatively demand the termination of the struggle, the Cabinet of St. James would not hesitate to propose such measures to Parliament as were cujoined by the necessities of self-preservation, and in that event it would

gladly accept the co-operation of France.

If this statement be correct, (and there seems no reason to call it in question,) a new and energetic attempt at mediation on the part of France and England may be expected before the prorogation of Parliament in July or August, unless by that time affairs in America should have taken such a turn as to render it supercrogatory.

Immense sensation was created on Saturday by a release in the Colores August, senset with a little state of the colores are supported by the colores are supported b

cessities of self-preservation, and in that event it would

tologram in the Cologne Grazete, asserting with all the positiveness of an inspired organ that France had taken estively new ground in the Polish question; that she had resolved to demand the complete independence of the kingdom of Poland, and to propose the Duke of Leuchtenberg as candidates for the new throne. According to the strength of Poland, and the Polish question with the office of the spoil, and Russia, except such as was produced by the relationship of its suvereign with the connection with Russia, except such as was produced by the relationship of its suvereign with the Durg is material to the such as was produced by the relationship of its suvereign with the Durg is material to the produced by the relationship of its suvereign with the Durg is material to the produced by the relationship of its suvereign with the Durg is material that such as was produced by the relationship of its suvereign with the Cologne and paternally of Eugene Beatharnois, stepan of the First Aspaleon). M. Frouy at Chuys, it was said, had im artest this scheme to the ambassadors of the great Powers, and the independence of Poland had become the mol disade of French policy. "The fact," added the Cologne Grazet, vis beyond dispute, and it only relationship of the produced of French policy. "The fact," added the Cologne Grazet, vis beyond dispute, and it only relationship of the produced of the produced of the cologne Grazet, with the produced of the produced of the other Powers, especially of England and Austria; but it appears that Lord Palmerston is not unfavorable to the French plants, and it is certain that Austria has given assurances to Louis Napoleon, the non-disfinent of which are excepted by the Praceh of the produced of

firm attitude of England in Syria and Greece, form a strong contrast to the determined boldness displayed by him at the time of the coup d'etat and the Italian campaign; but the cause of Poland is so popular, and the opening it affords to his ambition so tempting, that it can mardly fall to kindle in him a spark of his ancient fire. At any rate, though the grande idee of a free and independent Poland may be premature, you may be sure we have not heard the last of it, and that it is slowly the coely progressing towards its desired solution.

THE PRIVATEERS.

A Rebel War Vessel Seized at Liverpool by the British Government-England Beginning to See the War Compileations-Two Other Privateers Run Out-Great Excitement-Case of the Peter-

hoff, &c., &c.
Considerable sensation had been created in Liverpool
by the seizure of a gunboat which was suspected of being

intended for the Confederates.

The Liverpool Pest says:—The town was rather startled yesterday morning (Monday), April 6, by an announcement that an American war vessel had been seized in the Liverpool docks. It seems that on Sunday, Mr. Morgan, one of bor Majesty's customs surveyors, took possession of a small gunboat—the Alexandra—in the Toxteth dock, and launched very recently from the shipbuilding premises of Messrs. Miller & Co.

Mr. Morgan acted on instructions received by Mr.

Mr. Morgan acted on instructions received by Mr. Pierce Edwards, the Collector of Customs, from the government, who had reason to believe that the Alexandra was being fitted for the service of the Confederates.

The matter will be fully investigated by the law and other officers of the crown before any proceedings are taken beyond the mere detention of the vessel. The Alexandra is a small screw steamer, built of wood, for (we are told) Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co.

Alexandra is a small screw steamer, built of wood, for (we are told) Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co.

How THE ARREST WAS MADE.

[From the London Times, April 7.]

About noon on Sunday, Mr. E. Morgan, one of the customs' surveyors, acting under instructions from the Board of Commissioners, went on board the small wood-built screw steamer Alexandra, recently launched from the building yard of Mesers. Miller & Sons, and now being fitted for sea in the Toxteth Dock. No official intimation was made by the officer as to the grounds on which he acted. He merely went on board, marked a "broad arrow" on one of the masts, and remained on board, keeping the vessel under surveillance. Up to two o'clock yesterday afternoon no official reason had been intimated as to why the Alexandra had been put or was kept under surveillance, but it is believed to be in consequence of information communicated to the authorities that she is built as a gunboat, and is meant for the American Confederate government.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ALEXANDRA.

The Alexandra is a fine, tidy-locking cpair of 265 tons, builders' measurement, is beely coppered and copperfactaned, and presents the appearance of possessing great speed and comparatively considerable power. It may be worth mentioning that the Alexandra has no guaports, has ne megazine, and is not provided with a shell room, or any other similar arrangement ordinarily pertaining to a war-ship, and has no empines on board. In short, she presents nerely the appearance of a fast schooner-rigged steam yacht.

SEARCH FOR HER ARMARINT.

[Liverpoot (April 6) correspondence of the London News.]

lince writing the above we have beard that, although the was every appearance of fittings-up for runs, there actually no guas on board the discount. The vessel, wever, is now in charge of government officials, and no abt the investigation which is to take place will elucie whether there were guas on board or not. The expense amongst the gontlemen of Southern proclivities large ways are also as a superior wrest. doubt the investigation which is to take place will elucidate whether there were guns on board or not. The excitement amongst the gentlemen of Southern proclivities is very great.

The London Star considers this seizure an event of ex-

The London Star considers this seizure an event of exceeding good omen, and calls likewise for the prosecution of the builders, who are liable to fine and imprisonment, or either or them. "If" says the London Star, "one portion of the Foreign Enlistment act be put in force, why not the other?"

By the Jura, from Londonderry on the 10th of April, we have the following:—The London Globe, referring to the seizure of the gunboat Alexandra, at Liverpool, on suspicion of being intended for the Canfederates, admits that circumstances justified the preliminary proceeding; but from what it hears it doubts whether the matter can be carried further. The vessel was in a very unfaished state, and it is asserted there was nothing in her to indicate what her service was to be.

ANGLO-REBEL PRIVATEERING CONDEMNED.

A meeting had been held in the Free Traders' hall, Manchester, under the auspices of "The Union and Emancipation Society," to protest against the building of war ships for the Southern confederacy. There was a good attendance, but the hall was not crowded.

Dr. WATS, of Manchester, moved the first resolution, expressing good will and sympathy with the people of the free States of America in their efforts to preserve national unity, and to extend to all the rights of citizenship and the blessings of freedom.

The resolution was carried, with half a dozen dissentients.

tients.

At the close of Dr. Watta' speech a placard was displayed on the platform, stating that the Alexandra, one of the vessels building for the Confederates, had been seized in Liverpool by the government, and the audience rose and cheered vigorously for some time.

Mr. SARUEL POPE, of Manchester, moved the second resolution:—

rose and cheered vigorously for some time.

Mr. Saguel Porz, of Manchester, moved the second resolution:—

That this meeting has heard with feelings of humilisation and deep concern that certain persons in England and Scotland, including members of Parliament, are engaged in the liegal enterprise of providing and furnishing war ships, and otherwise adding the Southern slaveholding confederacy; and the meeting carnessty call on her Majesty's government cate the honor of the nationary putting an effectual stop to these nefarious proceedings.

The resolution was seconded by Professor G. W. Newman, supported by Professor Goldwin Smith, of Oxford, and carried. It was subsequently resolved to embody the sentiments of the foregoing resolutions in a memorial to be presented by a deputation to Earl Russell.

Our latest despatches from Liverpool, dated on the 9th instant, report:—Another rebel privateer, call the Japan or Virginia, sailed from Greenock, notwithstanding official efforts to prevent her.

[From the Manchester Guardian. April 10.]

A short time since four men who were quartermasters on beard the Great Fastern and who had been gan ners in the British navy, lett the big ship and joined the vessel known as the Japan, which was fitting out at Greenock for China and other Eastern ports.

More recently these quartermesters came to Liverpool and shipped about one hundred men. Some of the men got intexicated, and the next day, having learned some secrets from an indiscret quartermaster, they paid a visit to Mr. Dudley, the American Consul, who told them that they had been shipped for service on board the Japan, a vossel fitted out to burn, sink and destroy federal vessels.

Mr. Dudley at once telegraphed to Mr. Adams, the American Consul, who told them that they had been shipped for service on board the Japan, a vostel fitted out to burn, sink and destroy federal vessels.

Mr. Dudley at once telegraphed to Mr. Adams, the American Consul, who told them that they had been shipped for service on board the Japan, a vost

The Rebel Privateer Alabarma.

The London Times remarks that the poor tolly of styling the Confederate ships pirates has just been illustrated by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that a bond given by representatives of a captured federal vessel and cargo to a Confederate officer for ransom must be held valid in the federal courts, a decision which harmonizes with a previous one in a case where the question arose whether the officers and crew of a rebel privateer were subject to the penaltice of piracy. On that occasion the court is did down that there could be no distinction between the rebels on the sea and the rebels on the land. If the latter were to be treated as prisoners of war so should the former.

The following is an extract from a letter received in Liverpool papers convey to us some correspondence between Dr. Russell, of the London Times, and Sir William Brown, in Liverpool. Sir William expostulates "the Dr. Russell for having misrepresented him in h" diary, and be takes occasion in the same note t "malign our profession, our ship, our gallant captain, our crew, our mission and all connected with us, at the same time admitting that our pursuit is a perfectly legalized one. His words are reported thas:—"That privateering, although legalized, he has always considered a degrading and de-

ing to risk their lives and fortunes in the cause. No won-der that Sir William's expressions have jarred upon their feelings and sensibilities. We do not consider our ex-ploits at all "degrading and demoralizing." The name piots at all "degrading and demoralizing." The name and fame of Sir William Brown we know to be connected exclusively with the "arts of peace." whilst the name and fame of the Alabama, captain, officers and crew, and all, are bound up with the "arts of war." and we believe that the Alabama and Semmes will be talked about long atter the fame of Sir William Brown is forgotten.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Peterhoff Case.

The Peterhoff Case.
THE OWNERS TO EARL RUSSELL.
DOFRON, March 26, 1863.
My LORD—A few months back my firm made arrangements for despatching a line of steamers between this country and Matamoros, in Mexico, and advertisements have appeared in the daily papers for freight by such vessels.
The first vessel despatched was the Gipay Queen, which vessel has made the voyage out and home without any internation.

The first vessel despatched was the dipsy Queen, which vessel has made the voyage out and home without any interruption.

The second vessel despatched was the ship Peterhoff. She left this port on the 7th day of January last, with a general cargo, containing, however, nothing contraband, and having a regular British and Mexican clearance, and carrying her Majesty's mail, as well as despatches for the Mexican Consul. She was to call at St. Thomas for coal.

On the 21st of February last, and when within three miles of St. Thomas, the Peterhoff was boarded by an officer from the federal war steamer Alabama, who, after examining the ship's papers, left the vessel, having expressed himself perfectly satisfied.

The Peterhoff coaled at St. Thomas, and left on the 25th of February.

examining the ship's papers, left the vossel, having expressed himself perfectly satisfied.

The Peterhoff coaled at St. Thomas, and left on the 25th of Fabruary.

By advices received by the West India mail, just arrived, I am informed that on the Peterhoff leaving St. Thomas, and when within sight of the port, the federal war steamer Vanderbitt hove in sight, and, having communicated with Admiral Wilkes, went in chase of and stopped the Peterhoff, putting an armed crew on board.

By advices received from the United States to-day I learn that the Peterhoff has been taken to Key West for adjudication as a prize.

I hold myself at your lordship's disposal to submit the manifest of the Peterhoff's cargo, and any other documents which your lordship may desire to see in proof of the above facts.

A third vessel, the steamer sea Queen, is nearly loaded and about proceedings to Matamoros, and a fourth vessel will shortly commence leading, cargo having been already engaged.

It is scarcely necessary to point out to your lordship the illegality of the captore and the unwarrantable proceedings of the United States efficers.

I hasten to bring the subject before your lordship, with a view of soliciting the intervention of her Majesty's government in taking the requisite steps to insure the immediate restoration of the Peterhoff, with such damages as the owners of that vessel have sustained.

I also avail myself of this op ortunity to ask your lordship to take whatever measures may be requisite to prevent a repetition of such a proceeding by the United States officers, in order that the mercantile community of this country may be assured their property and interests will not be subjected to similar consequences, and as the owner of the Sea Queen, about to sail, having a order engagements with the subjected of cargo, it is order engagements with the subjected of cargo, it is order engagements with the subjected of cargo, it is order engagements with the subjected of cargo, it is order engagements with the subjected of cargo

To the flight Hop, the Earl Researt, her Majors, cipal Secretary of State for Foreign Adairs.

Size-I. Size-I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day respecting the capture, by the United States steaner Vanderbilt, of your steamer Peterhoff, on her voyage from this country to Matamorou, and I am to acquaint you that the matter will have his lordship's immediate attention; but, as it will be naces sary-to lay before the law officers of the crown the fullest details respecting the case of the vessel, I am to request that you will immediately forward to me every document in your possession throwing light upon the destination and cargo of the vessel, her voyage and capture, including any reports or protests made by her master. To save time these documents may be forwarded to me in original, and it will afterwards request you to furnish me with copies of such of them as it may be necessary to retain for the records of this office. I am, sir, your most obdient, humble servant.

J. Sezzon, Esq., No. 2, Cowper's court, Copphill.

onden to Matamores 6. Copy of private

8. Extract of letter from Messrs. Lamb, Bail & Co., St. Thomas, dated the 2d of March, 1863.

1863.

8. Extract of letter from Messra. Lamb, Bail & Co., St. Thomas, dated the 2d of March, 1863.

9. Extract of advice from Lloyd's agent at Key West to Lloyd's. London.

With reference to your inquiry for reports and protest by the master of the Peterhoff. I beg to say that no communication has been received from him since his above letter of the 24th of Fobruary, when he was about leaving St. Thomas, and for the reason that there has not been at present sufficient time for him to communicate with England. There cannot, however, be any doubt of the fact of the Peterhoff having been captured by the United States naval officers at St. Thomas, for we learn from Captain Weller, of the West India mais steamer La Plata, recently arrived at Southampton, that he was an eye witness to the capture, and herewith you will find extract of a private lotter from Captain Weller to Captain Wake.

In conclusion, I would add that I have made application to the biaxican Consul for a certificate of the ducclearance by him of the Peterhoff for Matamoros, but owing to his absence from town till Monday I am unable to procure it until then. I have the honor to be sir, your most obebient servant.

JOSEPH SPENCE.

E. Hamsons, E44.

No. 2 (owesz's court, Corninth, March 28, 1863.

Sher Referring to what passed in the conversation I and with you yesterday relating to the Peterhoff steamer.

E. Hammord, Esq.

No. 2 Cowpers's court, Corrental, March 28, 1863.

Sr.—Referring to what passed in the conversation I had with you yesterday relating to the Peterhoff steamer, I now enclose the Liverpool Journal of Commerce of the 24th inst., containing a note of the extraordinary judgment pronounced by the United States Frize Courtal Koy West in the case of the Adela steamer, and which entitles me, I think, to ask the government to refleve me from the certainty of a similar result.

In this paper you will also find a statement of the circumstances attending the capture of the Magnelenne steamer, by the United States ressel-of-war Onward, apparently identical with the Peterhoff's capture, and which, in my humble judgment, renders it incumbent on her Majesty's government to take immediate steps to prevent a continuance of the extraordinary course which the United States mayal officers appear determined to adopt in all such cases. I have the honor to be, &c.

E. Hammon, Esq.

Formers Office, March 28, 1863.

Sr.—I have laid before Farl Russell your tetter of this day's date, enclosing a letter containing a report respecting the decision of the Admiralty Court at Key West, in the case of the Adela, and I am bound to state to you that the same shall be referred to the law officers of the crown for their consideration, with the other parers now before them in the case of the Peterhoff. I am sir, your most obedigat humble servant.

JOSEMIE SPENCE, Esq., No. 2 Cowper's Court, Corshill.

No. 2 Cowper's Court, Corshill.

No. 4. Letter from Mr. Redgate and Mr. Braudon, passengers in the Peterhoff, to Messra Hird, Mundella, Smith & Co., of London, shippers of cargo per Peterhoff.

No. 5. Letter from Samuel J. Redgate to Captain Halsted. accretary of Lloyd's, in London, dated Key West, March 7, 1863.

No. 6. Official report of Mr. Redgate to the secretary of Lloyd's, detailing the circumstances attending the capture of the Peterhoff.

These documents, your levishing the capture.

Lloyd's, detaining the circumstance of the Peterhoff.
These documents, your lordship will observe, while they more than confirm the facts already communicated respecting the selzure of the Peterhoff, disclose a conviction on the part of the officer in command of the Vanderbilt (steamer) that his proceedings were altogether unjustifiable, and that to Admiral Wilkes is to be attributed the accounts of a premediated design to seize and take justifiable, and that to Admiral Wilkes is to be attributed the execution of a premeditated design to seize and take the Peterhoff to a prize court.

Your lordship will not overlook the conduct of the prize crew t wards the officers, crew and pessengers of the Peterhoff, in keeping them confined to their cabins for several days in such a climate.

prize crow t wards the officers, crew and pos-sengers of the Peterhoff, in keoping them conflued to their cabins for several days in such a climate.

The pretence assigned for seizing the Peterhoff—namely, that she had on previous occasions run the blockade—is without a particle of foundation; the fact being that the ship left England on her first voyage in the mouth of July last, when she sailed for Bermuda and Nassau, at the latter of which ports she loaded a return cargo direct for Liverpool, where she arrived in the month of October last. On the completion of that voyage she became my property, and the present is her first voyage since i became the owner, and the second voyage since she was built.

Now that the facts are before your Lordship, free from any possible contradiction, I venture to renew my request that your Lordship will lose no time in demanding the immediato restitution of the Peterhoff and her cargo, together with damages for the gross outrage perpetrated by the unwarrantable proceedings of the United States naval officers, and, further, that your Lordship will convey to me the assurance of her Majeaty's government that my line of steamers, engaged in lawful trade between this country and Matamoros, will receive such protection as will effectually put an end to the arbitrary proceedings of Admiral Wilkes, or any future interference by the United States naval authorities. I have the honor to be, your lordship's obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH SPENCE, To the Right Henorable Earl, Research, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Annirs.

Principal Secretary of State for Poreign Adams.

RAEL RUSSEL'S REFLY.

FORMON OFFICE, March 31, 1363.

Sim—I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing further papers respecting the capture of the Peterhoff, and I am instructed to state to you that your letter has been referred for the consideration of the law officers of the crown. I sm, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, E. HAMONDO. JOSEPH SPENCE, Esq., No. 2 Cowper's Court, Corn

FORMER, ESQ., NO. 2 COWPE 's COURT, COTTHILL.

FORMER OFFICE, April 3, 1863.

Siz.—I am now directed by Earl Russell to make you acquainted with the conclusion at which, having considered, in communication with the law officers of the crown, the circumstances attending the capture, by the United States ship of war Vanderbilt, of the British yearsel Feterhoff, as set forth in your letters of the 26th, 27th 28th and 30th uit. her Malesty's government have as 28th and 30th ult., her Majesty's government have arrived at in regard to that matter. The government have arrived at in regard to that matter. The government of the United States has clearly no right to seize British vessels bons fide bound from this country, or from any other British possession, to the ports of Vera fruz and Matameros, or either of them, or rice ecros, unless such vessels attempt to touch at, or have an intermediate or contingent destination to some blockaded port or place, or are carrierre of contraband of war destined for the Confederate States; and, in any admitted case of such unlawful capture, her Majesty's government would feel it their duty promptly to interfere, with a view to obtain the immediate restitution of the ship and carge, with full compensation, and without the delay of proceedings in a prize court.

Her Majesty's government, however, cannot with a violating the rules of terment, however, cannot with a violating the rules of terment, however, cannot with a violating the rules of terment, however, cannot with a violating the rules of terment, however, cannot with a violating the rules of terment, however, cannot with a violating the rules of terment, however, cannot with a violating the rules of terment, however, cannot with a violating the rules of terments.

prize court.

Her Majesty's government, however, cannot, without violating the rules of international law, claim for British vessels navigating between Great Britain and these places any general exemption from the belligerent right of visitation by the cruisers of the United States, nor can they proceed upon any general assumption that such vessels may not so act as to render their capture lawful and justifiable.

any general exemption from the beliggerent right of visitation by the cruisers of the United States, nor can they proceed upon any general assumption that such vessels may not so act as to render their capture lawful and justifiable.

Nothing is more common than for those who contemplate a breach of blockade, for the carriage of contraband, to disguise their purpose by a simulated destination and by deceptive papers, and the situation of the ports in the coast of Mexico, with reference to the Confederate States, is such, as to make it not only possible, but in many cases trobable, that an ostensible Moxican destination would be resorted to, as a cover for objects which would really justify capture. It has already happened in many cases trobable, that an ostensible Moxican destination would be resorted to, as a cover for objects which would really justify capture. It has already happened in many cases that British vessels have been seried while engaged in voyages apparently lawful, which vessels have been afterwards proved in the orize courts to have been feally guilty of endeavoring to break the blockade, or of carrying contraband to the Confederates.

It is the right of the belligerent to capture all vessels reasonably suspected of either of these transgressions of international law, and whenever any cause of capture is alleged, the case cannot be withdrawn from the consideration of the prize court of the captur.

After the case has undergone investigation it is the daty of the prize court of the captur.

After the case has undergone investigation it is the daty of the prize court to restore any such prizes, unlawfully made, with cests and damages: and the proper time for the interference of her Majesty's government is in general when the urize courts have refused redress for a capture which the evidence shows to have been unjustifiable.

Her Majesty's government cannot, upon experte statements, deny the beligarenais in this war the exercise of those rights which have been reported to her Majesty's government

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The New York correspondent of the War.

The New York correspondent of the London Times, in his felegram per the Australastan, gives the following—
It is asserted by the agents of the government that the
Bouth must epsedily yield from want of food, and that a
series of victories within the next two weeks will edectually event the rebellion.

The London Times, in an editorial, alludes to the above
telegram, and says the prourise to crush the rebellion has
been often made before, but the bold reduction of the
term of placey days to fourteen may have some decision.

The London Times city article says the private commercial advices from New York contain the important statement that two well known merchants—one from Beston and the other from New York—have been commissioned by the Washington government to proceed to London on inancial business. The former sailed from Boston by the steamer which arrived last week, and the latter was to sail in the present steamer, the Australasian. It was understood that they were instructed to dispose of £2,000,000 of the six per cent bonds with which they are farnished, and they have also authority to negotiate a further sum of £10,000,000 to £20,000,000. The commissioners in question are expected, it is also said, to employ part of the £2,000,000 of which they are instructed positively to dispose of, in buying up the gunboats now building in England for the rebels. The federal government has made a general effort, through the press, to strengthen the chance of the proposed loan negotiations by simultaneous representations in all parts of the Union that the war is now undoubtedly to be brought to a close forthwith.

Federal Letters of Marque.

The London Shipping Gazete remarks that the Washington government could not take a more effectual means of drifting into a war with England than by the issue of privateering commissions to make reprisals upon British shipping for the successes of the Alabama; but, in the face of precedents and the recorded opinions of former American governments, it does not believe Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues will venture to incur the consequences of the threatesed reprisals.

The London Tancr of the 9th inst, says that white the most belingerent States of the North are doing little or nothing towards the fortification of their scaboard, California ricas with preparations for defensive and offensive war. Untapping, there is no doubt that it is against England that all these preparations are making. The California press is loud in vitinperation of England. The sentiments of the people are hostile to us. The Washington government is building three Monitors for the use of California, and exporting thither large quantities of shells and gunpowder, just as if Mr. Seward could enliven the gloomy period of approaching civil war by speculations of the capture of Canada. So the mind of California is set

and gunpowder, just as if Mr. Seward could enliven the gloomy period of approaching civil war by speculations of the capture of Canada. So the mind of California is set probably under the same inspiration on the acquisition of British Columbia.

The London Times analyses the petitis memanating from the so called indignation meeting held at Manchester this week to protest against the building of Confederate war ships in England, and asserts there is hardly a word in the document which is not most renuganat to the feelings of the great mass of the people in this country.

The Lendon Globe observes that every year the war in America is prolonged increases the danger of collisions with third parties, and the indisposition to make such reparation as neutral Powers must demend in case of infringement of neutral rights. In making such demands the English government will continue to not with all the forbearance and mederation consistent with the assertion of its rights.

The Rebel Loan.

The Confederate loan was very heavy in London on the 7th instant, and at one time touched 3 per cent discount, but afterwards railled and closed at 1½ a 1 discount. Letters from Hamburg state that a notary employed by the firm of Messra. Schroder & Co., of that city, having had occasion to apply to the United States Consul for an attestation of his signature to a document in which the names of Schroder & Co. was inserted, the Consul re used to grant it on account of that firm having been connected with the Confederate loan.

Union Recruiting in Ireland—General Volunteering of Irelahuen. The United States Consul at Dublin contradicts the ru-mors with respect to the enlistment of Irishmen in Ireland

more with respect to the enlistment of Irishmen in Ireland for the Union army.

The representatives of the United States government in Ireland, however, are said to be likerally besteped by persons oursions to be sent out to join the Union army.

[From the Cork Examiner, April 7.]

The number of persons who have left Kerry for the United States during the fertnight oxceeded all that had emigrated during the two previous years. Almost every morning crowds of persons, principally of the farming class, are seen taking their departure from the railway station, Kiliarnov, en route to Queentown for America. We are told that the unsettled state of affairs in that country does not deter them. It appears that large sums of money have been ent over from America lately by the relatives of persons in that part of the country, and in many cases tickets have been enclosed in the letters for the passage agross the Atlante.

The insurrection was said to be increasing in various parts.

Cracow telegrams of April 5 say:—This morning 600 Russians attacked 250 insurgents at Zehlahey, between olkusk and Cracow. After three hours fighting the Russians were repulsed with severe loss.

A fresh body of insurgents, under the command of Gragowicz, has appeared in the neighborhood of Cracow, and another in the vicinity of Mariampol. They have interrupted the railway communication between Kowns and Eydovhnew. Lithunia is no noen insurrection. A battle has been fought at Janow, near Kowns. Armed bodies of insurgents are in the environs of Wilna, Wilkomierz, Szwale, Toirany and Poniewicz. The peasants take an active part in the movement.

The London Times editorially says:—It is only since the 18th of March, whee the revolt seemed for the moment crushed, but it has grown to formidable proportions.

the London Times editorially sava:—It is only since the 18th of March, when the revolt seemed for the moment crushed, that it has grown to formidable proportions. It now extends through the schole breedth of Poland north and south. It encircles Warsaw, the seat and centre of the Russian government, and extends along the frontier of Prussian Poland northward into Courlant, and the Polish portion of Livenia, thus reaching the coast of the Baltic and the shore of the Gulf of Riga. Of the whole kinsdem of Poland it may be said that the soil is on just.

The flame trodden out by the four Russian corps that enveloped Langiewicz and his bands almost under the walls of Cracow, has burst feeth at so many other points that the Russian troops have now to repeat the progress against a host of new leaders on a line of country six hundred miles in length. Thus rapidly has the revolt expanded into a guerila war that sems to combine peasants, nobles and the inhabitants of the towns that represent our middle classes.

A Parts journal publishes a despatch from Earl Russell to Lord Sapre instructing him to miorm Prince Gortschakoff of the regret with which the sangulnary struggle in Poland is viewed by the British government, and suggesting a return of the promises made to Poland in 1815, with a general amneaty, as the sole remedy for the terrible evil. The journal in question next states that the Russian Minister made no official reely to this note, but that the tenor of his talk with Lord Napier was not of a nature to discourage those who hoped for apputaneous and equitable concessions from the Czar.

La Nation (of Paris) asserts that France, England and Austria had come to an understanding and had sent separate notes to St. Petersburg identical in sense. The notes avoid anything like pressure.

A Cracow despatch of the 1th of April says.—"A conflict took place this morning at Sayee, near the frontier. The Vienna papers publish intelligence stating that on the 4th of April in band of insurgents attacked a Cessack frontier post,

Great agitation prevailed at Kalish, the insurgents having approached to within six miles of that town.

FRUSSIAN WAR MEASTRES TOWARDS REFUGIES.

The following orders respecting Polish refugees have been issued by the Prussian Minister of War to the commanders-in chiefs of the four army corps—
The following measures have been agreed upon by the Ministries of the Interior and of War respecting the treatment of Russian subjects not belonging to the imperial army, who may take refuge from Russian Foliand on Prussian territory.

1. In general the cartel convention argreed to between Russia and Frussia on the 8th of August, 1857, suffices for the treatment of persons who may take refuge.

2. So far as it is not possible to send back refugees immediately after their arrival, these persons are to be considered as arrested on this side of the frontier, and to be conveyed under military escort to the Prassian ferriess nearest to the place where they crossed. The fortresses of Graudenz, Posson, Neisse, and Kosel are to be availed of in the first instance, and in the next place, when there cannot be reached, the fortresses at Piliau, the mouth of the Vistuls, Dantzic, Kustrin, and Schweidnitz.

3—The places assued have room for the following:—
[The numbers which follow recount sitzy-eight chambers which will contain 2,890 men.]

4—After the arrest of any persons they are to be interrogated immediately in order that they may be identified. The object of this interrogation concerns their classification into different categories, on which the place and menner of their delivery and the composition for their maintenance depond.

Emgland's Position.

Emgland's Position.

LORD RUSSELL TO LORD NAPIER, AMBASSADOS O
ENGLAND AT ST. PETERSEURG.

FORMUN OFFICE, March 2, 1863.

My Lord—The government of her Majesty is much our
cerned at the state of things in the kingdom of Polant
it sees, on the one hand, a great portion of the people i
open insurrection against the government; a considerable
military force occupied in putting down that insurrection
The natural and probable result of such a struggle wi
be, it may be supposed, the triumph of the militar
forces; but this triumph, if it is obtained by a series of
combats, will necessarily be accompanied by a liments
lies, and by material calamities of every description, the
offect of which will be felt for many years to come. O
the other hard, the acts of reciprocal violence and de
struction, inseparable from a struggle of this nature, wf
forcibly engender harreds which will evenem in futur
the relations of the Russian government with the Polis

queen would not deem it advisable to express its seniments on the subject in an official manner, if special circumstances did not place it, as regards the actual condition of Poland, in a peculiar position. The kingdom of Poland was constituted and bound to the Russian empire by the treaties of 1815, to which the English government is a contracting party. The present unhappy state of affairs must be nutributed to the fact that Poland is not in the position laid down by treaties. Poland, moreover, is no longer in the position in which it was placed by the Emperor Alexander I. Under his reign a national list sat at Warsaw, and the Poles of the kingdom euloyed the necessary privileges to insure their public welfare. Since the year 1823 symptoms of discontent and agitation continenced to evince themselves, which were followed from time to time by revolts and uscless bloodshed. The government of the Oneen is aware that the immediate cause of the present insurrection was the conscription recently imposed upon the Polesh nation; but that measure their was only adopted in consequence of the discontent which the Poles felt at the political condition of their country. The landed proprietors and the middle clauses could not put up with it, and if the peasantry did not show themselves so hestilely disposed, at least they did not support the Russian government.

Great Britain, as one of the Powers that signed the treaties of 1815, and deeply interested in the peace of Furope, feels itself conceptantly authorized to express its opinion upon the events of which Poland is the theatre, and it is desirous of doing so in the mest courte our manner towards Russas, with the sincere wish of contributing to the welfare of all narties interested. Why should not be imperial Majesty, whose benevolent sentiments are universally recognized, put an end, once for all, to this sangulnary struggle by generously proclaiming an immediate and complete amneally for all his revolted subjects, and by announcing at the same time his intensite to the

THE FOREIGN TURF.

Triumph of the American Colors at New-

Triumph of the American Colors at Novmarket, England.

NEWMARKET, CRAVEN COURSE, APRIL 7.

The Newmarket Handicap of twenty five sovereig each, fitteen forfeit, and five only if declared, with one in dred and fitty sovereigns added, for three year olds a upwards. Winners extra. From the starting post of R. M. to the end of B. C., one mile, six furiouss, six seven yards. Seventy-four subscribers, twenty seven whom pay five sovereigns each.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Bedonin, by Kingston, 4 yrs., 6st. 7lb. (S. Adams).

Mr. G. Bryan's Watchman, 4 yrs., 6st. 10tb. (F. Crouch).

Mr. Saxon's Brown Duchess, 5 yrs., 8st. 7ib. (Midge-ley).

Lerd W. Powiett's Paste, 5 yrs., 8st. 5ib. (K. Sharpe).

Mr. R. Boyce's Carisbrook, 4 yrs., 8st. 5ib. (K. Boyce)

Mr. R. Sutton's Man-at-Arms, 6 yrs., 8st. 5ib. (mcl.

Tib. extra) (J. Goater).

Lord Chesterfield's Bathilde, 5 yrs., 8st. (Norman).

Count F. de Lagrange's Gabrielle d'Estrees, 5 yrs., 7st.

a. 13ib. (Watkins).

Mr. Fleming's Magnum Bonum, 4 yrs., 6st. 7ib. (Hunter).

Mr. Naylor's Equinox, 3 yrs., 5st. 13ib. (A Woodhouse).

Baron Rothschild's Battery, 3 yrs., 5st. 10ib. (Peake).

dan).
Lord Glasgow's br. c. by Y. Meibour.
bey. — Physalis, 3 yrs., 5st. 7ib.
Betting—3 to 1 agst. the Physa
Bedouin, 7 to 1 agst. Colleen Rhue, 16

Lord Glasgow's br. c. by Y. Neibourne, dam by Gameboy. — Physalis, 3 yrs., sat. 7tb. (J. Grunshaw). O Betting—3 to I agst. the Physalis colf. 4 to I agst. Redouin, 7 to I agst. Colleen Rhue, 10 to I ggt. Fairwater, 100 to 6 agst. Faste, 100 to 7 each agst. Man at Arms and Watchman, 20 to I each agst. Attaman and Gabriele d'20-tices, and 26 to I each agst. Attaman and Gabriele d'20-tices, and 26 to I each agst. Attaman and Gabriele d'20-tices, and 26 to I each agst. Attaman and Gabriele d'20-tices, and 26 to I each agst. Attaman and Gabriele d'20-tices, and 26 to I each agst. Attaman and Gabriele d'20-tices, and 26 to I each agst. Attaman and Gabriele d'20-tices, and all the following the four anima's away for the free bandlesp made such toroads upon the time set down for intervening races that, had Mr. Manning not used the greatest despatch in weighing out the eighteen runners, some considerable time would have been wasted. As it was, the bornes reached the starter at the appointed time, who speeding got them in order, and daspatched them on their journey. After running a few strictes. Attaman, on the left, was seen with a clear lead, but was shortly passed by tarabrook, who, with a Caster lead, but was shortly passed by tarabrook, who, with Watchman at bits girths, come on with the running, Attaman lying third, with Custern Rhue, hatthilde, sirother to Springbok, and Battery in dess attendance, the next lot, on the lever ground, comprising Manatarus, the favorte, Eddouin, Magnum Boomm and Gabriele d'Estrees, the rinck being brought up by Cape Flyaway, Fairwater and Paste, who was whipped in by Brown Duchess and Equinox. With little or no alteration they ran thus to the new ground, where Brother to Springbok runshed past his horeas and assumed the command coming up the fill, but before resoning the site of Old Duke's Stand his colors, Bathide, Man at Arms, Bedonin, and the Physalis colt, came on to half way up, where they were joined by Fairwater, who came up on the extreme right. In a few strides further Caris

The Roman Turf.

HARRIET HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS, RIDING A STEEPLE CHASH.

[Bome (March 28) correspendence of the London Post.]

Anglo-Saxon, or rather Angle-American, amusementatook place on the same day in the Campagna, in the vicinity of the Clandian Aqueduct, about four miles from

Rome. Mis Harriet Hosmer, the celebrated American
sculptress, had challenged Mr. Spierr, an English gentleman, and the spirled master of the hounds (not a numerous pack), to ride a sieeple chase match. The eventcame off in presence of a protty numerous field of ficilish,
American and sporting Roman spectators. Miss Heamer
rode well, and took all her leaps, stone walls, rails and
herdies very pluckely, and led until near the winning post;
when Mr. Spierrs jockeyship overcoming his gallantry, be
called on his horse and came in winner.

Some other steeple chases and flat races followed, with
plenty of spills but no severe rails.

Greece.

It is stated that the Danish government is disposed to sanction Prince William's acceptance of the throne of Greece, on conditions that are not likely to be seconded, viz.—A guarantee of the independence of Deman's by the great Powers; assistance to maintain order in the monarchy for that purpose; a renewal of guarantees for the possession of Schleswig by Denmark, and the neutrality of Hoistein.

Turkey.

The Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, escorted by six war vessels. The Egyptians were having great fetes in benefit of the visit.

Comma Pacha, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, had provisionally assumed the direction of the ministry of war.

Commercial Intelligence. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy and the demand moderate.
Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England.

From the Lofdon Shipping Garotte, evening paper (city article), April S.]
A new Brasilian loan is talked of, and the federal loom has been placed before the Mesire, Barinas. Pashody and